



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 23.

## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The Herefords are in it truly this year. Never before in the history of this breed of cattle was the demand so general and so sharp as at the present time. They all deserve it.

One argument brought forward in favor of the bushel box for apples in place of the barrel as now used, is that it would be impossible to put a bushel of poor apples in the middle of a bushel box.

The Green's Farm, (Conn.) farmers' club agrees with us that planting apple orchards with standard varieties, and giving thorough care, fertilizing and spraying will solve the question of profit from the orchard.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, who is running extensive farm operations in New Hampshire, in speaking of the use of commercial fertilizers and chemicals, says that the profits rest largely in their wholesale purchase. That is, they must be bought at the lowest practicable cost. This is just what the Farmer has long claimed.

The Missouri Horticultural Society will keep an exhibition table filled with fruit at the Paris Exposition during the entire time the exhibition continues. A shipment of seventy-three barrels of apples has already been forwarded to be in place at the opening. These were mostly commercial sorts, Ben Davis, Gano, York Imperial, Clayton, Winesap, Willowtwig, Ingram and Janet, with smaller quantities of some twenty other varieties. The apples are to be put in cold storage to be drawn upon as wanted to keep the exhibit renewed.

### MORE LIGHT ON SPRAYING.

We suppose it is too much to conclude that the whole theory of spraying fruit trees has been covered, and that there is nothing further to learn along that line. Science as it is written to-day has been reached by gradual approaches, and in not a few cases, accepted truths have had to give way for later theories to take their place. In so recent work, then, as spraying for the destruction of fungi and insects it need not be surprising that conclusions drawn from so limited study and experiment should, in some cases, prove to be erroneous and that later knowledge should reveal something different.

At a recent fruit growers' convention, Professor Burrill of the University of Illinois gave to his hearers a piece of information that he stated had not yet got into the books. It was in relation to the early spring spraying of fruit trees for the destruction of fungi. It has been believed by scientists, and so taught, that the spores of what is popularly known as the black scab and various forms of rust live over the winter on the naked twigs of the trees. In view of what was claimed to be a fact the spraying of the trees in early spring and before the leaf buds opened, has been taught as necessary to the destruction of these spores. But now the Professor claims that it has been learned that the spores live over on the leaves that have fallen to the ground. With the first breath of spring these spores ripen sufficiently to float in the air and as soon as the young leaf begins to expand they find a lodgment there and begin their life-work. It is therefore time and money thrown away, he claims, to spray at the earliest time recommended in books on spraying. This discovery, if it proves to be such, will be of advantage in that it will reduce the number of sprayings now supposed to be necessary.

### RAPE.

Dear Sir: I want to inquire through the Farmer something about raising rape for cows and sheep for green feed, and where the seed can be found. I saw in the Farmer last summer a man in Waterville raised it.

Yours truly,  
G. F. CHILDS.

Rape is a plant of the turnip family. Instead of developing the root as in a turnip the growth is directed to the development of the leaves. In looks and character rape is closely identified with the leaves of the rutabaga turnip. The planting and culture should be the same as for turnips. On reasonably well prepared land the growth will be two to three feet high. Its special value is for fattening sheep and lambs in autumn, and a goodly increase of that value comes from the fact that it costs nothing in the harvesting, the sheep and lambs feed it from the field where it stands. It is not a crop that can be stored for later use. It can be fed from the field till covered by winter snow. It grows well in this state. Kendall & Whitney, or H. T. Harmon & Co., Portland, will supply the seed. Dwarf Essex rape is the kind wanted.

### HOW TO MAKE SHEEP PROFITABLE.

In the discussion over sheep growing at the institute at Dexter Mr. Eliza Briggs of Parkman, one of the best and most successful growers and feeders in the state, was drawn into the discussion and his practical suggestions will be found valuable.

"My first experience," said he, "was when I held the tin lantern for my father to see to get some obstinate sheep own her lamb. Many of us let our sheep run out too long in the fall of the year. I intend to put my sheep up the last of October for the winter. I claim I can keep my sheep cheaper if I put them up before they begin to fall away or lose flesh. They should have cleanliness. A sheep is a very sensitive animal and their water bucket should be kept clean. I don't believe a sheep needs to race around to get all the exercise needed. We keep from 25 to 35 in a space 10x40 divided into three pens. They are placed in their pens the last days of October and they do not step outside till they have their lambs. When they come to give their milk they oftentimes give more than the lambs can take care of. From 24 sheep I raised 46 lambs. Thirty sheep sheared 230 pounds of wool. My flock is composed of full grade Hampshire Down. I gave \$22.50 for my buck at a time when sheep were low and he was worth \$100 to me as soon as purchased. I claim my sheep get exercise enough. There are those who believe in exercise and in feeding out of doors but I had rather a sheep of mine would have a pint of oats than to take her out and run her a mile.

I do not feed any grain to my sheep except those having young lambs. I have 22 sheep wintering and if they don't shear 10 pounds each I shall be disappointed. I give my sheep the best hay, hay that is cut in July. They are fed four times daily, early in the morning, again after the morning chores, then at noon and at night. I have 13 sheep now which have 17 lambs. Those having one lamb I feed corn and oats; those having twins, corn, shorts and oats; some of the old sheep corn and oats night and morning, and roots at dinner. For hay I prefer mixed hay to clear clover. For provender I prefer to feed corn and oats whole.

The barn should be well ventilated and the sheep should have plenty of fresh air. My pens are open to the barn floor and pleasant days I open the doors of the barn and leave them so for several hours. I would not feed sheep upon a snow. I believe in feeding sheep and a quiet and a half of provender to six sheep night and morning. These sheep have lambs. I have one lamb seven weeks old which weighs 55 pounds and others nearly if not quite as heavy. The lambs eat more provender than the sheep. I have a trough in the barn floor and turn shorts into one end, and meal into the other and Indian meal in the center for the lambs. I feed this way night and morning. I always shear the sheep in April. I do not clean out the pens during the winter and have adjustable racks to feed in. I do not use any sheep dip and seldom find a tick on the sheep. I give the sheep sulphur with their salt during the winter, and keep it by them. I throw bedding into the pens and bed the sheep just as well as I do my horse. I use perhaps a quart of salt to a pint of sulphur in preparing it for the sheep and use a salt of a coarse character, as the fine salt has a tendency to become hard in cold weather. I keep salt by them summer and winter.

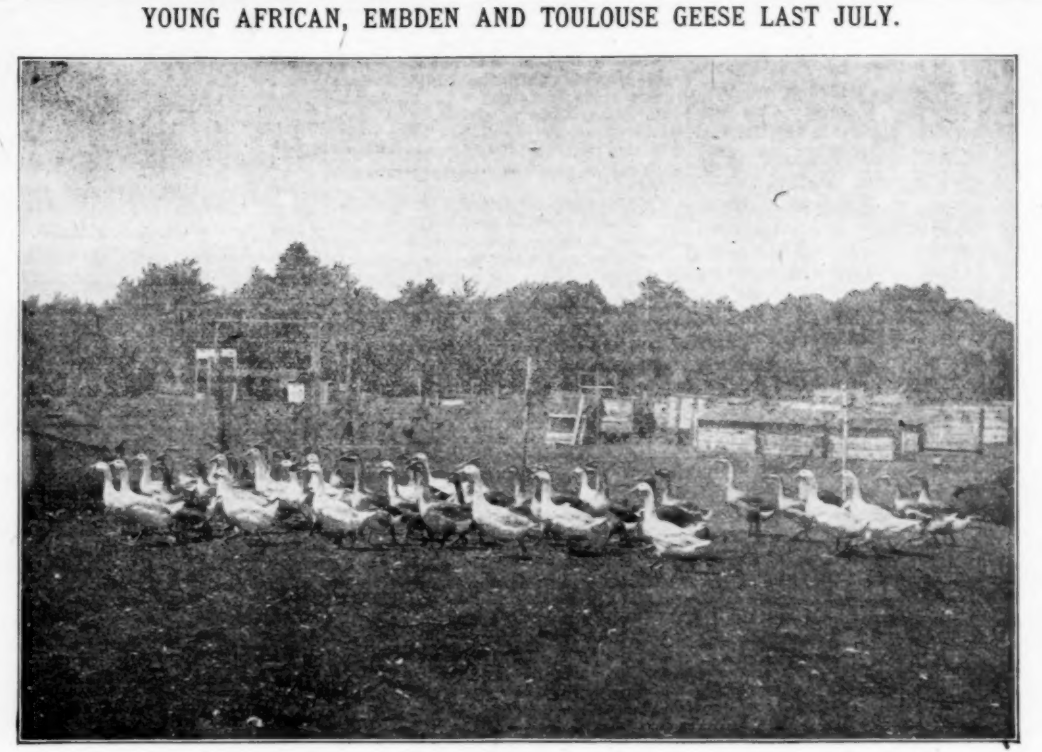
The longest time in my life that I have been out of sheep was for three months. My uncle named me and gave me a sheep and the three months is the only time when I have been without, and I have had a few sheep. I used to keep from 100 to 200 sheep. I water in pails and tubs and keep water by them through the day. Care is taken to keep this water clean and fresh."

For the Maine Farmer.

### A FARM PROBLEM.

The writer has knowledge of a town that, from its earliest settlement up to a period of some 20 years ago, had been almost entirely devoted to farming. This town was, at that date, one of the most prosperous in the section where located. In this town, there is a good water power that has been used previous to the time, but that has been used for lumber and grilling of corn. Early in the settlement of the town a small village had grown up about these mills, but for years it had remained stationary. Some 20 years ago the voters of the town were induced, by parties desiring to utilize the water power, in manufacturing woolen goods, to exempt such manufacturing plants from taxation for a term of 10 years. This privilege of tax exemption was taken advantage of, and three large woolen mills were built and put into operation.

One result from the building of mills has been the building up of the village. To this extent the introduction of manufacturing to the town has been a success. While the mills have caused the building up of the village, they have worked a serious injury to the farms. When the farmers were asked to exempt the mills for a term of years, they were assured that the increased wealth brought into town through the manufacturing industry would, later, when paying their proportion of taxes, largely reduce the rate per cent of taxation. This, up to the present, has not proved true, as the rate of taxation has increased, and not diminished, as promised. While the



SAMUEL CUSHMAN'S POULTRY FARM, WEST MANSFIELD, MASS.

taxable property of the town has been increased (not largely), the town expenditures have increased in a larger ratio. These increased expenditures have accrued from the necessity of larger and more expensive village school buildings, water works, the protection of village property from fire, lighting village streets, etc. All these additional expenditures, not formerly called for, are for the direct advantage of the village residents, the farmers securing no direct advantage from them, but, nevertheless, are called upon to pay their full share of taxes for their support. Yes, more than their share, as the farm property is all taxed at often more than its commercial value, while much of village personal property escapes taxation.

The point we had in mind in beginning this brief discussion is this, what effect a quiet and a half of provender to six sheep night and morning. These sheep have lambs. I have one lamb seven weeks old which weighs 55 pounds and others nearly if not quite as heavy. The lambs eat more provender than the sheep. I have a trough in the barn floor and turn shorts into one end, and meal into the other and Indian meal in the center for the lambs. I feed this way night and morning. I always shear the sheep in April. I do not clean out the pens during the winter and have adjustable racks to feed in. I do not use any sheep dip and seldom find a tick on the sheep. I give the sheep sulphur with their salt during the winter, and keep it by them. I throw bedding into the pens and bed the sheep just as well as I do my horse. I use perhaps a quart of salt to a pint of sulphur in preparing it for the sheep and use a salt of a coarse character, as the fine salt has a tendency to become hard in cold weather. I keep salt by them summer and winter.

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ment in the village as wage earners rather than take their parent's place as farmers on the old homestead. This neighborhood is alluded to as a sample of what has been and is going on though not in so marked a degree, in the town and also in adjoining towns as well. If this condition is representative of the state, is it vital to our agricultural interests that some measures be taken to induce our boys and girls to remain upon and improve our farm homes?

H. L. LELAND.

### For the Maine Farmer.

#### NOW AND THEN

We hear and read a great deal of hard times among the farmers, and about abandoned farms, high taxes, both direct and indirect. One would think, if he believed all the stories read and told on the stump near election time, that the tillers of the soil were the most abused class in the world. Now let us see how all this comes about.

In the first place, farmers do not live as they did fifty years ago. We must have nice buildings, nice furniture, nice horses, carriages, harnesses, &c., &c., and the most modern machines, both in doors and out. This is all well enough if we can afford to have them, but the question is, do we raise enough extra crops, or is our income enough, over what it was, to pay for all of these new or extra expenses? I would not have farmers behind the times by any means, but we must be willing to live within our incomes as all classes have to do, and know what that is. Our fathers sold cows for eight to twelve dollars, oxen for forty to sixty, and all other stock at the same grade of prices; potatoes from twelve to twenty-five cents per bushel, apples were of no account save for home use, as very little nice fruit was raised. Now thousands of barrels are sold every year for an average, fair or remunerative price. The clothing then was homemade, warm, comfortable and cheap, as it cost nothing outside of the family labor; bedding came from the same source. We buy all of these things now. We sell to-day everything we can spare from the farm for double and treble the prices our fathers realized. We do not work as hard now as many hours; we educate our children at free high school, we enjoy many privileges that our fathers did not; in short, we are living not in flats, but in the advanced front of modern civilization.

Do we want to turn backward and live cheaper, have our children educated as they were, in fact, go back to the wilderness, or forward as we are going, and pay a tax to help make this possible. If a farmer will figure out his part of the county and state tax for this year he will find he is paying a very small sum for the protection of himself, family and property, and many other privileges. We know our legislators do not do things in Augusta, as they, or we, thought they would; we did not think they would have a free pass to travel when they pleased, and why did they have it, is the question that we want answered? A man with a railroad pass in his pocket can hardly be expected to vote to tax the road very much more than the company thinks right. There are a few other questions we farmers want to ask, and we will try to do so as soon as possible.

C. B. SMITH.

### For the Maine Farmer.

#### HELPFUL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Editor: In the Maine Farmer of Jan. 11, I asked some questions relative to "bringing up a run-down farm," which were very kindly answered by the editor, for which please accept thanks. Would also extend thanks through the Farmer to O. M. Richardson of Canton, C. L. Bray and others, for kindly advice on the subject.

Now I am not going to argue with such farmers as the above named gentlemen, but take it for granted they understand the business better than I, as I do not pretend to be an "up-to-date farmer" (would like to be one) and am anxious to learn what I can about the business, as the greater part of my life has been passed in other businesses than farming.

I owned a farm ten years; bought it because I thought I could make a farmer of myself by the assistance of the Maine Farmer; but, like many others, I thought I saw lots of money in the horse breeding. Kept in it too long, until the ice broke up and I had to sink or go ashore. I finally sold my farm and was out of the business twelve years until two years ago this spring, when, as I stated in my former communication, I bought this run-down farm. I like the business; like to see something growing which I can call my own, and the better the quality the better I am suited. I like to raise good crops of hay, corn and grain, also good cows, and in spite of all the drawbacks cannot help admiring a good horse if he did come very near "bucking" me over his head into the ditch. I think now the surest way to farm is with good Jersey cows.

Now, in regard to Mr. Richardson's method of bringing up a run-down farm, I could not have expressed my own ideas on the subject any better than he did it for me, and his advice all looks reasonable to me; still, before going ahead with my own judgment I thought I would like to hear from others on the subject, and it has given me lots of confidence in myself by reading from others what so nearly coincided with my own ideas. I presume what he means by "keeping out of the sheep business" is not to make a specialty of sheep. I have always thought a man could keep a few sheep, let them run in the pasture with his cows, without injuring the feed for the cows. They will eat many weeds that cows will not eat. I am not keeping any sheep at present, but I always noticed when I kept about that proportion of sheep my cows always looked well, also my sheep and lambs, and there was always some one who wanted them.

I have no silo but shall take Mr. Richardson's advice as soon as I can get round to it. Does he recommend using southern or western corn for any other reason than quantity? My experience has been that cows will not eat that variety of corn as cleanly as sweet or yellow field corn. Thanking Mr. Richardson again through the columns of the Maine Farmer I shall, the coming spring, act upon his suggestions in regard to seeding and planting, hope to hear from him often through the columns of the Maine Farmer.

I think the Farmer of Jan. 25th worth my whole year's subscription. I have taken it the greater part of the time for twenty-eight years (before I commenced farming) and it is largely through its influence that I am on a farm to-day. I do not see how so many farmers get along without it. I should as soon think of running an engine without a regulator. In reading C. L. Bray's article Jan. 25th, I am somewhat interested in that part where he did not think it paid to plow old mowing fields and re-seed without dressing. There were doubts in my mind as to the advisability of the method until the editor of the Farmer seemed to think the crop of hay would be largely increased, and I think now I shall give it a trial the coming season, for the reason the land is not run out by cropping, but bound out by not being stirred and aired, as the editor puts it.

Mr. Bray thinks by using five hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre, he can raise corn enough, with no other dressing, the first year to pay the cost of cultivating and fertilizer, then the next year plant to corn for factory, and the spring following seed down to grass. In this

way the land is up three years. No doubt this is the better method, but my original plan was to get over the land as soon as possible and help it a little until I could go over it more thoroughly a second time.

Now I want to ask another question: By using 500 pounds of fertilizer to the acre with no other dressing, will not the corn, through the influence of the fertilizer, draw more from the land and leave it in a more exhausted condition than before being plowed? It looks that way to me. I merely propound this question for "more light" which I hope to receive through the assistance of brother farmers.

I think if farmers would get in a way of asking questions and having them answered and discussed through the Maine Farmer we might all receive more light and govern ourselves accordingly. I think the columns of the Farmer are open to such discussions, and to me it would be interesting as I can read much better than I can hear, therefore, in my case I place the Farmer before the grange. No discourtesy intended to the grange, simply an appreciation of the good old Maine Farmer. Long may it wave.

W. W. O.

### For the Maine Farmer.

#### "THOSE PUZZLING FARM ACCOUNTS."

Following is a statement of my farm account for last year:

Dr.	Cr.
Phosphate.....	\$ 75.00
Grass seed.....	14.00
Taxes.....	43.00
Groceries.....	80.81
Personal.....	172.91
Meal and grain.....	133.74
Hay.....	39.25
Labor.....	233.52
Butter.....	17.25
Fasturing.....	40.00
Repairs.....	23.35
Wood.....	10.00
Blacksmithing.....	6.80
Pigs.....	6.00
	\$ 916.69
Lambs.....	\$ 161.25
Wool.....	60.00
Eggs.....	35.07
Butter.....	91.07
R. R. sleepers.....	114.40
Butter.....	74.43
Cattle mature (raised on farm).....	200.00
1-cow of bull.....	12.00
Butter.....	445.00
Grain (oats).....	96.25
Butter.....	200.40
Apples.....	31.90
Beans.....	30.00
	\$1,350.42
Dr.....	\$148.73
	\$ 1201.69

This may not be a "business account," but it suits me very well, as it shows at the end of the year whether I am making or losing.

Have hired one man six months, and the rest by the day. To help pay them have worked doing odd jobs with my horses, at times when not busy on the farm.

The R. R. sleepers were cut from a swamp which had been culled for shingles, and from old fencing. There was not much money in it, except that it made work for myself and horses. They were hauled a distance of five miles and delivered at 15 cents apiece.

I raise and sell some stock each year, thus keeping it at an average value. Raise mostly corn and oats, which are fed to stock.

The butter was sold to a groceryman, George Emerson of Bangor, for 21 cents a pound by the year. He has had it for three years.

### Has Farming Paid Me?

I claim that it has, both financially and in the solid comforts which my family and I have enjoyed. The farm has supported a family of six, my wife and I and four small children, aged two, five, six and eight years respectively, and boarded the hired help. Have had the pleasure of being with my family, kept my health, been my own boss, and laid by a little each year. It is said slow and steady gains lead to competency in old age.

I have a fine young orchard of 140 trees which are now bearing, and raise all kinds of small fruits for family use. I have made an average of \$400 per year for the past six years at farming. We have always used economy, but no ploughing. If the money which I have invested in my farm and stock were put at interest at 5 per cent,

The Interest and My Wages would not provide my family with the necessities and comforts they now enjoy. I claim I have done as well as the average mechanic, and am only an average farmer.

### A PENOBSCOT COUNTY FARMER.

#### HARD QUESTIONS.

Mr. Editor: Our cows often go from 15 to 18 days over their time to calve; now what is the reason?

Why is it that our potatoes bear no balls as they used to? SUBSCRIBER.

There is no closely fixed period of gestation. A cow will run from 270 to 290 days. We do not know that any reason for this variation in time was ever sought. The reason that the new varieties of potatoes bear so few seed balls is not well known, though the fact has received some attention. The artificial methods of multiplying plants resorted to in the growing of the new kinds has been brought forward as a possible cause of this barrenness of seed bearing. Such a theory has some show of reason, for modern practices are a wide divergence from nature's method of carrying on such work.

### For the Maine Farmer.

#### WHAT AILS THE SHEEP?

Dear Mr. Editor: Replying to the subscribers who inquire regarding the diseases affecting their sheep, in your last issue, I would say that hardly enough symptoms or conditions are mentioned upon which to base a diagnosis; still, perhaps a few suggestions may be of some use. I should say that scouring in the animals first mentioned is perhaps caused by overfeeding in bulk, and that a few ground oats or a little meal substituted in part might remedy the trouble. If scouring is severe and persistent, give to each sheep say two tablespoonfuls of raw linseed oil together with two teaspoonfuls of laudanum till checked. Of course it is possible that intestinal parasites are causing the trouble, in which case a different line of treatment should be followed. The sheep belonging to subscriber No. 2 may be suffering from grub in the head, so called (the larva of *cestrus* or bot fly, and which lodge in the mouth around the nasal openings), and to prove the presence of which and dislodge them a quart of warm water together with one tablespoonful of carbolic acid should be syringed through each nostril. This can be done by having the sheep's head firmly held and using hard rubber or glass syringe with soft rubber tubing fitted to nose. Should also give each animal four ounces sulphate of magnesia together with two teaspoonfuls ginger. F. M. PERRY, M. D. V.

### BALANCED BREEDING OF SHEEP.

Prof. J. A. Craig, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in an address before the Kansas State Agricultural and Stock Meeting, gave practical experience for successful sheep breeding.

"The ram should show masculinity in many features. In those breeds that have horns, the latter should spring strong from the head and turn clear from the face. In all rams the face should be broad between the eyes, somewhat short, and with a Roman nose. The crest or scrag should be thick and rising and the neck fall. A point deserving emphasis is the depth of the chest. The body should sink deep between the forelegs, and the ribs back of the shoulder should be deep and round, making the girth large and the brisket prominent and wide—two features that are indicative of a strong constitution. A live fleece, that is, one that is springy and not dead to the touch, and especially a dense, thick covering of belly wool is also indicative of vigor or constitution. For the same reason, in those breeds that are woolled about the head, the more complete and dense this covering, the better it is liked. The legs of the ram should be straight and strong and short. In movement the ram should be bold and active. This is often influenced by the condition. A ram should never be so heavy in flesh as to be useless for service, as too often the case in the show ring. The flesh should be even and firm, and not gathered in masses or rolls, at any part of the body. It is very apt to gather at the fore flank, leaving the back bare or raw. Excessive condition is likely to make the ram unsteady in action, or result in broken down pastures, which usually render a ram useless for breeding purposes.

The ewe should be rather long in the face, with fine features. The neck should be slender and without any of the thickness noticeable in the ram. The body should be deep, round-ribbed and specially long, so as to provide room for the growing lamb. The type of the good milking ewe verges strongly toward that which is typical of the good dairy cow. The ewe that milks well and consequently rears early-maturing lambs, tends toward the wedge shape, deep in the chest, large bodied and wide across the loins and hips. The condition of the ewe should not be devoted to impair her breeding qualities. Excessive fatness, as a rule, is in this way injurious. The flesh should be evenly distributed and not gathered in bunches about the tail-head, and it should be firm and not flabby.

As a result of our consideration of the good and bad qualities of sheep, there arises the more important problem of breeding to reproduce the former and to remove the latter. I have failed to find up to this day, where success has been obtained by in and in breeding, cross-breeding, or any other form, but that there was a man behind the system who knew well the merits and demerits of the animal he was breeding. And further, knowing these, he made his selection to get the best blood. This is the basis of a method of breeding that arises from what has gone before. For lack of a better term, I have named it "balanced breeding," and I believe that this method has the best of developing and adding to the good qualities and at the same time lessening and removing the demerits of our domestic animals.

To follow balanced breeding in sheep would mean the selection of rams with the leading thought of removing the weakness of the flock. When one realizes the force of balanced breeding and acts on it in the selection of sires, it is wonderful what strides may be made toward perfection in a few years. With this sire we correct a deficiency of the fleece, and yet retain the good qualities of form; with another, we add a little more bone; another deepens the flesh on the valuable parts, and so on, each making a new advancement; while closer discrimination and riper judgment keep disclosing new sources to be attained in each additional effort.











# Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

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Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers  
in Kennebec county.  
Mr. S. H. Berry is calling on subscribers  
in York county.  
Mr. A. G. Fitz is calling on subscribers in  
Albany and county.  
Mr. H. S. Lander is calling on subscrib-  
ers in Eastern Kennebec county.  
Mr. E. M. Marks is calling on subscribers in  
Oxford county.

Sample Copy sent on applica-  
tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one  
month.

## STATE OF MAINE.



## A FAST DAY PROCLAMATION.

Conforming to a time-honored custom, in-  
augurated by the pioneers and early settlers  
of New England, venerated by our fathers  
and very generally observed throughout that  
section of our country down to the present  
time, I do now, by the authority vested in me  
as Governor, and with the advice and consent  
of the Executive Council, appoint

Thursday, the Nineteenth Day of  
April,

in the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
hundred, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, to be  
observed by all the people of Maine in a  
manner which, in this season of the nine-  
teenth century, shall appropriately and rever-  
ently recall and recognize the associations  
and memories which still cluster around this  
annually recurring day.

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Augusta,  
this twentieth day of March, in the year of  
our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and  
of the Independence of the United States of  
America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

LEWELLYN POWERS,  
By the Governor,  
BYRON BOYD, Secretary of State.

### THE PESSIMIST.

The pessimist looks in the sky,  
And if a cloud be there  
He straightway heaves a doleful sigh  
Because it isn't fair.  
Or if perchance, no cloud appear,  
He gravely shakes his head  
And groans: "Unless it rains, I fear  
The crops will soon be dead."  
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Should the nomination for Vice Presi-  
dent fall to Sec. of War, Long, it would  
provoke enthusiasm all through New  
England.

The final settlement between the New  
England Agricultural Society and Rigby  
Park Association may give the prize  
winners at Portland ten to fifteen per  
cent. of their money. Not much there  
to encourage breeding or growing.

divided into three or four territories,  
only because of the extent of the in-  
land, but because of the antagonisms  
existing among the different peoples.  
Some of these tribes have been our de-  
voted friends, and it would be most un-  
fair not to give them the right of self-  
government. Many of them are already  
fit for self-government in local affairs,  
and under territorial governors ap-  
pointed by us they would get along very  
well. I am sure. "I consider the Phil-  
ippines a very superior people—a people  
with great possibilities. They are am-  
bitions; many of them have been fluently  
educated in Europe; they are not to be  
spoken of in the same breath with the  
Africans, so far as their possibilities go.  
They are, too, easily governed, and, with  
fair treatment, we shall have no trouble  
with them. They appreciate considera-  
tion, but they are sensitive, and are un-  
willing to be treated as inferiors. They are  
a little distrustful of us. "On the ques-  
tion of ultimate annexation or the re-  
mote future of the Philippines I am not  
yet prepared to speak; but I do think  
that we owe much to the many citizens  
of the islands who are not Filipinos, and  
especially to those Filipinos who have  
been faithfully to us. If our army were  
to be withdrawn from the islands, the  
natives who have befriended us would  
be subjected to all sorts of persecutions,  
and many of them would meet death, all  
on account of their kindness to us."

### OLD HOME WEEK.

Portland is enthusiastic for the pro-  
posed celebration of "Old Home  
Week" in Maine, and a very attractive  
pamphlet has been issued by the Board  
of Trade to assist in booming the subject,  
illustrated by a half-tones of Maine  
scenery. Portland does not desire the  
honor of the celebration, but only  
because that in addition to the local re-  
unions, one general reunion of all visit-  
ers, so far as possible, should be held in  
some large city; and where could this  
meeting more appropriately take place  
than in Portland, the gateway to all  
parts of Maine? This same idea was  
carried out last year in New Hampshire,  
the general meeting being held at Con-  
cord.

But the object of this "Old Home  
Week" is to welcome to the scenes and  
haunts of their childhood all the sons  
and daughters of Maine whose hearts  
turn back with affection and longing to  
the old Pine Tree State. No one town  
or city or village is to have the whole  
celebration, but it is to be everywhere,  
a universal welcome, a widespread re-  
joicing. Maine's returning children will  
not care so much to make the grand tour  
of the state, to whiz across her fields  
and through her forests in parlor cars, as  
to go to the old schoolhouse with those who  
were playmates in the long ago, and talk  
over the happy times of childhood and  
youth; to visit the well-remembered  
spots on the old farm, to drink from the  
old well, to stroll around the barn and  
view the descendants of Spot and Dob-  
bin; and to gather with friends old and  
new in the little village church, whose  
clear-toned bell will ring out the sum-  
mons which their childhood was wont to  
hearken, and draw as by magic to the sanc-  
tuary many a man to whom the inside of  
a church has long been unfamiliar.

By all means let the plan be finished.  
Every city and town should take it up  
with vigor and enthusiasm, and send out  
invitations to its scattered children every-  
where. The return of the sons and  
daughters of Maine will mean much to  
the Mother State in the way of improve-  
ments, libraries, pictures, memorial ta-  
bles and windows, which will serve to  
remind us of their visit.

The Dirigo Federation of Mass. now  
unite in recommending the first week  
in August for the celebration, and this  
will meet with the approval of the  
farming communities. June is too early,  
filled as it is with church conferences  
and school commencements. July is the  
farmer's busy time, when having occu-  
pies every moment, and makes the enter-  
tainment of visitors or the enjoyment of  
anything almost an impossibility. But  
in August there is a slack time in the  
rural sections, and then let the children  
come home when father and mother are  
free to enjoy their visit. "Old Home  
Week" is for the farming districts of  
Maine, and the cities must not be allowed  
to monopolize it. August is the month.  
Maine is the place. Let every son and  
daughter of our good old state raise the  
rallying cry—Home to Maine this year!

For the Maine Farmer.

### AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

Corporation Farming as Viewed by a Maine  
Farmer.

Editor Maine Farmer: You wished me  
to give my views on whether or not cor-  
porations' methods applied to farm op-  
erations would prove profitable.

I am a one-man farmer, and, with my  
brother and sister grangers, have been  
studying the problems of our profession  
for several years in the grange, and try-  
ing, on my farm, to decide whether the  
man, the farm, the laws of the country  
or the manner of doing farm business  
was to blame for the multitude of evils  
that a poor farmer is subject to.

I can't see as the old farm is at fault  
very often, neither do I feel like con-  
demning the man altogether. I have  
thought the tariff laws, with others,  
were the cause of many of our woes, but  
am getting over that idea somewhat. I  
am now convinced that our manner of  
doing our farm business is more at fault  
than all else combined.

My observations are that since steam  
and electricity began their mad race, the  
ways of doing business have changed.  
You can all realize to some extent, but  
none of us can comprehend how great  
the changes have been, for we are short-  
sighted or both as the needs require.

Most of the work in these establish-  
ments could be performed by the wives  
and children of the employes who live in  
the farmhouses near by, and be paid for  
in a way to insure a safe profit on the  
goods produced. Such other labor sav-  
ing adjuncts as a telephone connection  
between the company's office and the  
various houses on the farm and with the  
different market towns would be most  
helpful, and also electric lights for the  
stables and houses, the electricity gener-  
ated in one of the mills.

One great consideration favorable to  
such a farm which relates to the main-  
tenance of their productive capacity is  
that the operations are not dependent on  
the life or health of any one man or set  
of men. The greatest losses our private

let our corporations form trusts, adopt  
corporation and trust methods of doing  
business. Fight them with their own  
weapons. Adopt their tactics, control the  
prices of our products as they do theirs.  
There is no patent right on their meth-  
ods of conducting business, and we, after  
our wits have become sufficiently sharp  
and the business learned, can, through  
our corporation and grange organizations,  
give them odds and beat them at their  
own game.

Supposing there were several hundred  
formed corporations in the state of Maine,  
doing farm business in all its branches,  
and these corporations should join to-  
gether, and they could do so probably  
easier than so many individual farmers,  
and as well as any like number of rail-  
roads or paper mills, and form a trust  
to control the price of potatoes, sweet  
corn, butter, cheese, beef and many other  
of our products? Certainly. They could  
sell higher and buy lower and that is the  
most important factor in business.

But putting the question of trusts  
aside, let us consider farm corporations.  
Can farming be done by corporations  
profitably? They make our butter and  
cheese, they can our corn and other  
products, they do most every other kind  
of business, and no doubt but what they  
in carry on ordinary farm operations some-  
where, but if not, why not? Our late  
State Lecturer Cook told us of a man  
out West who operated his farm on  
modern business principles, and paid  
himself bigger dividends than a big city  
syndicate that practiced all manner of  
sharp methods, paid its stockholders.  
Our National Master Jones told us how  
he saved big money by operations such  
as only large dealers can carry on.

All of us one-man farmers realize very  
fully how we labor at a disadvantage in  
carrying on our farm operations, lack  
of capital, tools, teams and help and the  
ability and skill to do many kinds of  
work required. Now modern business  
concerns do not require one man to do  
all kinds of work. Each man is em-  
ployed at the kind of work for which he  
is best fitted or adapted. Can we do  
this on the farm? Yes. How? By  
farming on the corporation plan.

To illustrate, let me picture to you  
such a farm. I have in mind a locality  
that I think especially adapted for such  
operations. It contains about a mile  
square of territory and contains some 10  
or 12 farms. The tillage land is mostly  
one stretch of nice river intervals land.  
The pastures are upland. A railroad  
passes through it and a station is located  
near the center of the farms. A post  
office and two mills are also within the  
territory. One of the mills was formerly  
a grist mill, but of late years is only used  
to saw birch lumber into spool and dowl  
stock and remains idle the most of the  
year. The other mill is a general-pur-  
pose country saw mill, and is run by its  
owner in connection with his farm. Now  
nearly all this property is for sale, and  
can be purchased for a reasonable sum.  
Supposing that these 10 or 12 owners  
should form a stock company, legally in-  
corporated for the purpose of operating  
these farms, or suppose a corporation,  
formed for the purpose, buys these farms  
to operate upon. The directors should  
employ a good stock buyer to buy and  
sell all kinds of stock kept on the farms,  
and let him have a general oversight of  
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Another man adapted to work a crew  
of men, to be foreman or overseer of the  
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The above, Mr. Editor, is a brief out-  
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give opportunity to apply modern busi-  
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would open a field for the development  
of the best business and intellectual tal-  
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up a better chance for young men to en-  
ter the business and work their way up  
through the different grades, that would,  
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# Bowker's Sarsaparilla

## Cures All Blood Humors.

### America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

## City News.

Several of the Augusta teachers are  
enjoying a trip to the national capital  
during the spring vacation.

Dr. Wellington Johnson has pur-  
chased the house of the late A. N. J.  
Lovejoy on Chapel street. The doctor is  
to be congratulated on securing one of  
the best residences in the city.

The friends of Mr. E. P. Smart, the  
druggist, will regret to hear of his deci-  
sion to leave the city. He has leased  
one of the best stores in Livermore Falls,  
and will transfer his business to that  
place at once.

Mr. Geo. A. Colburn has been ap-  
pointed as overseer of the poor for the  
ensuing year. We congratulate Mr. Col-  
burn on his appointment, and the city  
will find this department as ably man-  
aged in the year to come as in that just  
past.

The Winthrop State Universalist church  
will have a grand jubilation at its ves-  
try next Monday evening, to celebrate  
the wiping out of the entire debt, the  
payment of all expenses and the liberal  
balance now in the hands of the treas-  
urer.

Sometimes we shall see, and the  
sooner the better for the city, the electric  
road extended across the river to Petten-  
ville, the Hospital to Togus.

Here is the center where business and  
all gravitates and an electric road would  
add greatly to the facilities for increased  
business not only with Togus but the  
whole country beyond.

## County News.

The business at the Jaynes Creamery  
is steadily growing and this is sure to be  
one of the most important of the small-  
er industries of the city.

A carload of kitchen furnishings ar-  
rived, Friday, for the new Belgrade,  
which gives some idea of the business  
which is expected there and of the size  
of the house.

There has been another reorganizing  
of the Fairfield and Waterville electric  
railroad and local officers are now in  
charge, Mr. Geo. K. Boutelle President,  
and C. A. Leighton, Waterville, Director.

No. FAYETTE. Mrs. S. H. Briggs and  
two sons, Clyde and Walter, of East Au-  
burn, are this week the guests of Mrs.  
B. J. Rogers, of Waterville.

Mr. Leon C. Haisell of Livermore Falls  
was in town Sunday, the guest of his sister,  
Mrs. C. Scott West. A very pleasant  
time was enjoyed by those present at the  
grange social on Thursday evening last.

WEST GARDNER. Mrs. J. T. Collins  
of Manchester, was in town Monday call-  
ing on friends.—Mrs. A. F. Goodrich of  
Lynn, Mass., was in town Sunday to at-  
tend the funeral of her son-in-law, Mr.  
Wm. Goodrich who died Thursday after  
a long sickness ending in consumption.  
She leaves one little girl and a husband.

Grace Haskell is at home from Everett,  
Mass.—Mr. F. J. Gordon of North Berwick  
was in town Monday.—A large number  
of the young people near here went to  
Manchester, Saturday night, to a party  
at Mr. Asa Benson's.—Miss Laura Fuller,  
who has been visiting at Mr. A. S. Saville's,  
will return to the Normal school, Gorham  
this week.—Mr. Edgar Tucker, one  
of the most enterprising farmers in  
town, is going to make a change in his  
land and will keep here during the winter  
instead of Jersey. He has sold several  
cows to Mr. Gordon of Moomouth.

SIDNEY. Dr. R. Campbell's horse  
broke a leg one day last week breaking  
through a bridge.—Mr. James Minot and  
wife returned home Sat. afternoon from  
Belgrade where Mr. Minot has been with  
the past week with her son, H. C. Minot,  
who is very sick with an ulcer on his  
foot.—Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Gossell of Bel-  
grade were in town Sunday.—Mr. Wm. B.  
Mante and J. B. Sawtelle went to  
Rome Sunday.—G. W. Mante has com-  
menced work in his maple orchard. He  
has tapped about one hundred  
trees.—The Matron of Hallowell Indus-  
trial school was looking after the inter-  
ests of the girls in this vicinity last week.  
—Lafayette Ellis and wife were the guests  
of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Saville Sunday.  
—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wellman of  
Augusta last Wed.—The entertain-  
ment given Sunday evening at the Wes-  
terville, by the Universalist society was  
successful.—Mr. Eugene Smith and family  
of Augusta are visiting relatives in this  
place.—Wm. Cowan has returned home  
from Slaw's Business College.—Mr.  
Chas. Emerson and wife were at F. G.  
Morris's a few days to visit her father,  
Orrin Emerson, who is sick at Mr. Mor-  
ris's.—Miss Stella Sawtelle spent a few  
days with Mr. Datta Cowan last week.  
—Mrs. Cora Bailey has returned home  
from Mrs. Ed. Sibley's.—D. H. Goodhue  
and wife visited Mrs. Goodhue's sister,  
Mrs. Wm. Peterson of Oakland Sunday.  
—J. H. Swift went to Augusta Monday.  
—Mr. Anson Tillson of Waterville is home  
for a week.—Mrs. Clyde Tillson of Au-  
gusta is visiting at A. S. Saville's.—Mrs.  
Eva Sawtelle and Mrs. Adeline Sawtelle  
went to Kendall's Mills Wednesday.  
—Miss Caro Bailey spent a few days at  
Center Sidway with Mrs. Dr. Campbell.  
—Spring has come and Sunday rooks were  
seen in the shade trees at L. A. Sawtelle's.  
—G. R. Campbell, M. D. has gone to N. Y.  
for an indefinite period leaving his  
patients with Dr. Johnson.—Melvin Rich-  
ardson and wife of Lakeside were guests  
of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Sawtelle, Sunday.  
—Roy and Clara Bacon returned to Oak-  
land high school this week.—Mr. George  
Mante is home from Bates College.—  
Lower W. Hayes of Waterville was a  
guest at G. W. Mante's supper manuf-  
actory, Wednesday.—Mrs. G. W. Mante  
and daughter Katie went to Auburn  
Thursday, returning Sat.—Mrs. Daniel  
Barlett is on the sick list.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's Fel-  
lows. They enrich the earth.

## WHEAT.

Below 60 cents is certainly very cheap,  
and although we do not anticipate any  
great advance, we think a good profit  
will follow its purchase.

## SUGAR.

We understand to be in the hands of a  
small pool who are putting it up a few  
points. We think it a good sale on all  
builges.

## COTTON.

We think an excellent purchase around  
9 cents. There is more money to be  
made in cotton than in anything else,  
for the year to come.

F. A. ROGERS & CO., INC.,  
38 WALL ST. BKT., 57 ANES BUILDING,  
NEW YORK.

## CANCER.

Positively removed without  
pain. No cutting. No burning.  
Hundreds testify to complete  
and permanent cures. Send stamp  
for circular containing full  
particulars and testimonials from people who  
have been cured. Address: E. HOLDEN LANSING, M.D., 122 Lehigh St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

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## THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,  
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcolm  
Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

Copyright, 1899, by The Advance Publishing Co.

"Well, then, 'Brother Man,'" said Philip, smiling a little, think of the very strangeness of the whole affair. "Your reason for thinking I was not sincere in my sermon this morning was because of the extravagant lunch this evening?"

"Not altogether. There are other reasons." The man suddenly bowed his head between his hands, and Philip's wife whispered to him: "Philip, what is the use of talking with a crazy man? You are tired, and it is time to put out the lights and go to bed. Get him out of the house now as soon as you can."

The stranger raised his head and went on talking just as if he had not broken off abruptly.

"Other reasons. In your sermon you tell the people they ought to live less luxuriously. You point them to the situation in this town where thousands of men are out of work. You call attention to the great poverty and distress all over the world, and you say the times demand that people live far simpler, less extravagantly. And yet here you live yourself like a prince. Like a prince," he repeated after a peculiar gesture, which seemed to include not only what was in the room, but all that was in the house.

Philip glanced at his wife as people do when they suspect a third person being out of his mind and saw that her expression was very much like his own feeling, although not exactly. Then they both glanced around the room.

It certainly did look luxurious, even if not princely. The parsonage was an old mansion which had once belonged to a wealthy but eccentric sea captain. He had built to please himself, something after the colonial fashion, and large square rooms, generous fireplaces, with quaint mantels and tiling and hard wood floors gave the house an appearance of solid comfort that approached luxury.

The church in Milton had purchased the property from the heirs, who had been involved in ruinous speculation and parted with the house for a sum little representing its real worth. It had been changed a little and modernized, although the old fireplaces still remained, and one spare room, an annex to the house proper, had been added recently. There was an air of decided comfort, bordering on luxury, in the different pieces of furniture and the whole appearance of the room.

"You understand," said Philip, as his glance traveled back to his visitor, "that this house is not mine. It belongs to my church. It is the parsonage, and I am simply living in it as the minister."

"Yes, I understand. You, a minister, are living in this princely house while other people have not where to lay their heads."

Again Philip felt the same temptation to anger steal into him, and again he checked himself at the thought: "The man is certainly insane. The whole thing is simply absurd. I will get rid of him. And yet—"

He could not shake off a strange and powerful impression which the stranger's words had made upon him. Crazy or not, the man had hinted at the possibility of an insincerity on his part which made him restless. He determined to question him and see if he really would do something of the sort that would justify him in getting rid of him for the night.

"Brother Man," he said, using the term his guest had given him, "do you think I am living too extravagantly to live as I do?"

"Yes, in these times and after such a sermon."

"What would you have me do?" Philip asked the question half seriously, half amused at himself for asking advice from such a source.

"Do as you preach that others ought to do."

Again that silence fell over the room. And again Philip felt the same impression of power in the strange man's words.

"The 'Brother Man,' as he wished to be called, bowed his head between his hands again, and Mrs. Strong whispered to her husband: 'Now it is certainly worse than foolish to keep this up any longer. The man is evidently insane. We cannot keep him here all night. He will certainly do something terrible. Get rid of him, Philip. This may be a trick on the part of the whisky men.'"

Never in all his life had Philip been so puzzled to know what to do with a human being. Here was one, the strangest he had ever met, who had come into his house, and he had been invited, but once within he had invited himself to stay all night and then had accused his entertainer of living too extravagantly and called him an insincere preacher. Add to all this the singular fact that he had declared his name to be "Brother Man" and that he spoke with a calmness that was the very incarnation of peace, and Philip's wonder reached its limit.

In response to his wife's appeal Philip rose abruptly and went to the front door. He opened it, and a whirl of snow danced in. The wind had changed, and the moan of a coming heavy storm was in the air.

The moment that he opened the door his strange guest also arose, and putting on his hat he said, as he moved slowly toward the hall: "I must be going. I thank you for your hospitality, madam."

Philip stood holding the door partly open. He was perplexed to know just what to do or say.

"Where will you stay tonight? Where is your home?"

until I know whether you have a place to go to for the night."

The man hesitated curiously, shuffled his feet on the mat, put his hand up to his face and passed it across his eyes with a gesture of great weariness.

"Not altogether. There are other reasons." The man suddenly bowed his head between his hands, and Philip's wife whispered to him: "Philip, what is the use of talking with a crazy man? You are tired, and it is time to put out the lights and go to bed. Get him out of the house now as soon as you can."

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"Where will you stay tonight? Where is your home?"

"My home is with my friends," replied the man. He laid his hand on the door, opened it and had stepped one foot out on the porch when Philip, seized with an impulse, laid his hand on his arm, gently but strongly pulled him back into the hall, shut the door and placed his back against it.

"You cannot go out into this storm."

"I have been feeling how some other people live. Sarah, the 'Brother Man' was not so very crazy after all. He has more than half converted me."

"Did you find out anything about him?"

"Yes; several of the older citizens here recognized my description of him. They say he is harmless and has quite a history: was once a wealthy mill owner in Clinton. He wandered about the country, living with any one who will take him in. It is a queer case. I must find out more about him. But I'm hungry. Can I have a bite of something?"

"Haven't you had dinner?"

"No; haven't had time."

"Where have you been?"

"Among the tenements."

"How are the people getting on there?"

"I cannot tell. It almost chokes me to eat when I think of it."

"Now, Philip, what makes you take it so seriously? How can you help all that suffering? You are not to blame for it."

"Maybe I am for a part of it. But whether I am or not there the suffering is. And I don't know that we ought to ask who is to blame in such cases. At any rate, supposing the fathers and mothers in the tenements are to blame themselves by their own sinfulness, does that make innocent children and helpless babes any warmer or better clothed and fed? Sarah, I have seen things in these four hours' time that make me want to join the bomb throwers of Europe almost."

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"No, but if I can only make the church see its duty at this time and act like Christians, many a poor person will be saved." He dropped his knife and fork, wheeled around abruptly in his chair and faced her with the question, "Would you give up this home and be content to live in a simple fashion than we have been used to since we came here?"

"Yes," replied his wife quietly. "I will go anywhere and suffer anything with you. What is it you are thinking of now?"

"I need a little more time. There is a crisis near at hand in my thought of what Christ would require of me. My dear, I am sure we shall be led by the spirit of truth to do what is necessary and for the better saving of men."

He kissed his wife tenderly and went up stairs again to his work. All through the rest of the afternoon and in the evening, as he shaped his church and pulpit work, the words of the "Brother Man" rang in his ears and the situation at the tenements rose in the successive panoramas before his eyes.

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## Grange News.

**Maine State Grange.**  
 State Master,  
 OBRADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
 State Overseer,  
 F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.  
 State Secretary,  
 E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.  
 Executive Committee,  
 OBRADIAN GARDNER, Rockland,  
 E. H. LIBBY, Auburn,  
 L. W. JONES, Dexter.  
 BORDEN BEAVER, East Eden.  
 R. D. LEAVITT, Hallowell.  
 COLUMBUS HAYFORD, Mayville Ctr.

**Grange Gatherings.**  
 April 10—Knox Pomona, Aulaville.  
 April 11—Kennebec Pomona, Oakland.  
 April 11—Knox Pomona, So. Thomaston.  
 April 22—Sagadahoc Pomona, Woolwich.

## THE MAN WHO BUILDS THE FIRM.

[The literary contest in Kennebec Pomona brought out the talent, and the following by State Chaplain Emerson, will be enjoyed.]

We've heard of the man behind the gun  
 And the man behind the plow;  
 The brilliant work that each has done  
 With the man that milks the cow.  
 But above them all, the best of them,  
 From son to aged sire,  
 Is the man who, at early morning light,  
 Turns out and builds the fire.

To keep up the kitchen fire  
 Through summer's heat and winter cold,  
 From boyhood's early days  
 To the time the man is old,  
 Is a feat so far beyond  
 Either gun, or plow, or cow,  
 That we gladly take the place  
 And place laurels on his brow.

We give great credit to the gun,  
 As though we deserved our praise,  
 And we speak the honest plow  
 Through spring and autumn days,  
 And the milk upon the land,  
 We prize still higher and higher;  
 But they all go into the shade  
 Compared with the kitchen fire.

It is a fine thing to live  
 In this grand old state of ours,  
 When summer's heat and winter cold,  
 Crowned with fruits and flowers;  
 But when winter takes the lead,  
 What do we most require?  
 Isn't it a snug and cozy place  
 Alongside the kitchen fire?

All honor to the husbandman,  
 As he works throughout the day,  
 Just for his board and clothing,  
 Expecting no other pay;  
 Working through the winter day;  
 Working for his wife's desire;  
 Getting up that store of wood  
 That goes to the kitchen fire.

And each succeeding morning,  
 As the years go passing by,  
 When comes rest heavily upon him,  
 And old age comes to his side,  
 With his wife quietly sleeping  
 In the room he has made his bed,  
 To turn out at early dawn  
 And build the kitchen fire.

How could you bake your bread?  
 How would you cook your meat?  
 How supply your table  
 With anything fit to eat?  
 How would you when you couldn't  
 Neither see nor hear nor hire  
 Without the aid that comes  
 By help of the kitchen fire?

There are heroes on the sea;  
 Born heroes on the land;  
 Heroes are in the ranks,  
 And heroes in command,  
 But of all the living heroes,  
 The one we most admire  
 Is he who gets up bravely  
 And builds the kitchen fire.

A man may have wealth,  
 Or a kind and loving heart,  
 He may possess these gifts,  
 That all the world calls smart,  
 He may be able to detect  
 A true man from a liar,  
 But greater than all of this  
 Is the man who builds the fire.

It takes courage to face the gun;  
 'Tis a task to drive the plow,  
 And all of us will honor  
 Each one of you expecting  
 To some day be a wife;  
 Don't let the thirst for wealth  
 Be first in your desire,  
 But prefer, above all others,  
 The man who builds the fire.

The next meeting of Cumberland  
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# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Presumptuous grange, Portland, Saturday, April 21.

Naples grange meets at the village the 1st and 3d Saturdays. Expect to receive two members at the next meeting. Have organized a Patron's Society. Object is to build home sheds at the village. At the last socialable 72 took supper with Sister M. D. Heseltun.

Parkman grange hall has been quite extensively repaired recently. At their last regular meeting, 10 candidates were instructed in the third and fourth degrees, after which an excellent supper was served. A number more are expected to join the order soon.

At the meeting of Highland grange, Bridgton, March 24th, there was a full meeting; 8 took the 4th degree. There were visitors present from Naples, Sebago and Waterville. Everything passed off very nicely. The feast was very much enjoyed. Several names were proposed. Meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday evenings.

Bro. Cyrus M. Freeman of Gorham grange, formerly lecturer of the State grange, died very suddenly at his home in Gorham, Saturday, March 31. For several years Bro. Freeman has been very feeble but his indomitable courage and perseverance have overcome what to many would have been insurmountable obstacles.

Cascade grange is having very interesting meetings. Saturday evening, March 31st, was ladies' evening. A fine programme was rendered. Sociables are being held for the purpose of raising money for a new hall in the future. Kennebec Pomona grange will meet with the Cascade grange April 11th. A good time is expected.

The yearly programmes for Knox County Pomona and Coboscocontee, West Gardiner, granges are added to the long list already received, works of art and giving evidence of careful preparation. Bro. E. C. Stearns, Camden, desires to make an exchange with any grange having extra copies, and such an exchange would be mutually helpful.

Harmony grange has been enjoying a literary contest, which has created much interest, and on Saturday an all-day meeting was held, with an hour's programme on each side, which closed the contest, the losing side waiting on the victors at tables. In the afternoon, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on two candidates. Several visitors were present.

Auburn grange at East Auburn moves steadily along in its good work, its membership being composed of earnest men and women who seek the order for its spirit of helpfulness and who find in it the stimulant to active endeavor. At the day meeting Saturday Bro. W. L. Leland of West Minot, presented an interesting paper on Dairying as a Business, a large number being present.

Programme for Kennebec Pomona, Oakland, April 11: A. M. session, business; conferring 5th degree. P. M. session, music; address of welcome; response; paper, "A Practical Season's Work," Bro. E. H. Gerald, Clinton; recitation; music; paper, "A Balanced Budget for the Home Table," Sister Ella Kennedy, Benton; recitation; music. Usual reduced fares on the railroad.

The next meeting of Sandy River grange, Mercey, will be held Saturday evening, April 14th. A class of candidates will be instructed in the first degree. A good programme has been prepared by the lecturer. Question, "What measure should be taken to stop the manufacture of oleomargarine in our country?" to be discussed by C. H. Allen, E. A. Lowe, J. B. Smith, and W. H. Williamson.

We have received from the widely known publishers, White-Smith Music Co., "No Place Like the Farm," by D. F. Hodges, Phillips. The music is easy and catchy and the words a little humorous. It is dedicated to the N. E. granges and will be mailed from Boston by the publishers on receipt of six cents. Bro. Hodges will send a copy to the first twelve grange organizers who apply sending a two-cent stamp. There is no place like the farm and it may well be sung in all the state.

At the regular Saturday evening meeting, Freetown grange No. 191 South New castle, March 24th, the first degrees were conferred on five and the last will be given March 31st, followed by the customary feast. A deep interest in the work continues, nearly a full attendance to the weekly meetings, and a steady growth in membership is the report at the close of the quarter ending March 31st. The work at present is along the line of rural free delivery. At the meeting March 17th a committee was chosen and work has begun to establish a route here, while improvement in live stock is under consideration. It is expected that Lincoln Pomona will meet next with Maple grange, North Waldoboro, on or about May 10th.

Cumberland and Oxford Union Pomona grange was organized Feb. 24th at Bridgton with 28 members by State Master Gardner and Secretary E. H. Libby. Officers elected: Master, J. E. Barker; overseer, Charles Rankin; lecturer, O. B. Ingalls; steward, K. M. Dyer; assistant steward, L. Thorne; chaplain, G. M. Burnell; treasurer, C. Davis; secretary, A. A. Ingalls; gate keeper, A. C. Chaplin; Ceres, F. Muroh; Pomona, Z. C. Barker; Flora, Julia Douglas; lady assistant steward, Flora Wakefield. Met March 17th with Maple Grove grange,

Sebago. The travelling was bad yet a goodly number was present. Twenty were obligated in the fifth degree. Bro. G. M. Douglas of Cornish, was present, and added much to the interest of the meeting. A bountiful dinner was served. Harmony prevailed and much interest was manifested to promote the order.

The next meeting will be with Mt. Cutler grange in Hiram in May, day not set. There were members present from Baldwin, Bridgton, Hiram, Naples and Sebago.

The lecturer of Exeter grange, Sister Clara Brown, is giving out questions to make us search the encyclopedias and histories. She gets all the questions she can out of everybody she can, and then draws the answers out of our poor patrons. The result is very satisfactory, as we learn a little something every night and some amusement is afforded us as well. The questions at last meeting were "How does it happen that we have no IV on the face of a clock?" "Where is the highest telegraph station in the world?" "What will be the title of the Prince of Wales when he succeeds to the throne of England?"

The questions range all over the world and hit on all sorts of subjects. We find it very interesting. Sister Brown is a very interested and energetic lecturer. At last meeting the sisters filled the chairs, with the one exception of Bro. Jacob Eastman as overseer, as there was no other brother present. When the tardy ones got good and ready to come up from the store to the hall they had to come trooping in in regular form.

Baskahegan grange, Carroll, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its organization Saturday, March 17th. There was a very pleasant grange meeting in the forenoon, with worthy Master A. E. Gowell presiding. A goodly number were seated at the dining tables to help dispose of the good things provided for their comfort, and there was a large attendance in the afternoon in spite of the soft roads caused by the heavy rain of the day before. The entertainment was public, and many outside of the grange availed themselves of the opportunity of listening to and enjoying the good things in store for them. Much credit was due the lecturer, Ella Danforth, for the efficient work she did in preparing the programme, and seeing that it was carried out. Bros. Tolman and Stevens gave a short history of the grange in Carroll, what it has done and is still doing to help the farmers, both financially and morally, and the possibilities still ahead. There was reading, recitations, music, and a little dancing by the young people, of course. The dancing was not on the programme but was apparently enjoyed very much. Miss Lillian Brown favored the audience with several sweet songs and was well applauded. The music class from Springfield Normal School was in attendance with their teacher and helped to make the time pass pleasantly. Worthy Master Gowell read the resolutions adopted by the State grange and made some very appropriate remarks. All seemed well pleased and left for home with smiling faces.

Knox Pomona grange met with South Hope grange on Tuesday, Mar. 13. A very enjoyable session was held and especially encouraging to the grange. The meeting was honored by having State Master Gardner and State Secretary Libby present. Both made some interesting remarks and encouraging words for all grangers. During the programme Bro. Libby gave a short talk on the "Need and Duties of Deputies," and also explained the object and advantages of the Patron's Mutual Aid Society. During the business session, it was voted to postpone any Pomona meeting until the next fair day (except Sunday), if stormy on the day appointed. The address of welcome and response were far above the average for our Pomona. A song by Mrs. Warren Gardner was well received. Bro. Stearns gave a short talk on "Parliamentary Law in the Business Proceedings of the grange." A number of questions were asked, and valuable information given by Bros. Gardner, Libby and others. After supper, the lecturers of the subordinate granges met for mutual help. Many good ideas were expressed and help received. All thought this meeting a good thing, and one will be held every few months in the future. Then, in open meeting, a fine programme was given by the home grange. Special mention should be given of the fine claret played by Lathal Clark, recitation by Blanche Carter, and a paper on "Getting and Giving," by Miss Evelyn Bowley. The next Pomona will be held with Wessenekeag grange at So. Thomaston, on April 18, instead of April 11, as planned. Please take notice of the change. Also don't forget the postponed meeting, if stormy, to the next fair day. A lecture on "Single Tax," by John Lawson of Calais, will be a special feature. The 5th degree will be worked in full form.

Have you secured a copy of Rev. C. M. Sheldon's celebrated book, "In His Steps"? If not send ten cents to the Maine Farmer office and a copy will be sent free by mail. This book should be in every home.

Constitution, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

## Market Reports.

## REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)  
 LIVE STOCK YARDS, APR. 4, 1900.

Maine Drovers.

At Brighton.

At Watertown.

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## ACME PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER

crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns, aerates and levels all soils, for all purposes under all conditions. Made entirely of steel and wrought iron, they are indestructible. They are the cheapest and best riding harrows and pulverizers on earth. Various sizes, for various uses, 3 to 13½ feet. We mail catalogue and booklet, "An Ideal Harrow," free. SENT ON TRIAL TO BE RETURNED AT OUR EXPENSE IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. 1 delivery free on orders of \$25.00 and over. Address DUANE H. NASH, Sole Mfr., Millington, N. J. or Chicago, Ill. Mention this paper.

live fowl, 11¢/12¢; chickens, 11¢/12¢.

Beans continue firm: Carload lots, pea and medium, \$2.25; small pea, \$2.30; yellow eye, \$2.30/2.35; red kidney, \$2.30/2.35; California small white, \$2.40; jobbing, 10c more; Lima, 6¢/6½c per lb.

Apples. Apples are firm, with a fair demand: 12¢/13¢; 14¢/15¢; 16¢/17¢; 18¢/19¢; 20¢/21¢; 22¢/23¢; 24¢/25¢; 26¢/27¢; 28¢/29¢; 30¢/31¢; 32¢/33¢; 34¢/35¢; 36¢/37¢; 38¢/39¢; 40¢/41¢; 42¢/43¢; 44¢/45¢; 46¢/47¢; 48¢/49¢; 50¢/51¢; 52¢/53¢; 54¢/55¢; 56¢/57¢; 58¢/59¢; 60¢/61¢; 62¢/63¢; 64¢/65¢; 66¢/67¢; 68¢/69¢; 70¢/71¢; 72¢/73¢; 74¢/75¢; 76¢/77¢; 78¢/79¢; 80¢/81¢; 82¢/83¢; 84¢/85¢; 86¢/87¢; 88¢/89¢; 90¢/91¢; 92¢/93¢; 94¢/95¢; 96¢/97¢; 98¢/99¢; 100¢/101¢; 102¢/103¢; 104¢/105¢; 106¢/107¢; 108¢/109¢; 110¢/111¢; 112¢/113¢; 114¢/115¢; 116¢/117¢; 118¢/119¢; 120¢/121¢; 122¢/123¢; 124¢/125¢; 126¢/127¢; 128¢/129¢; 130¢/131¢; 132¢/133¢; 134¢/135¢; 136¢/137¢; 138¢/139¢; 140¢/141¢; 142¢/143¢; 144¢/145¢; 146¢/147¢; 148¢/149¢; 150¢/151¢; 152¢/153¢; 154¢/155¢; 156¢/157¢; 158¢/159¢; 160¢/161¢; 162¢/163¢; 164¢/165¢;